ACADEMY OF MUSIC 2-8:15-The Old Homestead. CASINO-2-8-Vanine Deadlis Dands. DALLYS THEATRE 2-8:15-A Runaway Offi. EDEN MUSICE-Wax Works. Grand Concert and Cinematograph. MADISON SQL.RE GARDEN 2.00 S.00 Our Naval

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MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN S.15 Concert. MANUATTAN BEACH - 3 70 - 7 Vistor Herbert's Band S-Putn's Manife and Bireworks PARTOR S-12:30 to if p m - Vandeville.

Inder to Advertisements.

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Business Notices.

Rell Top Desks and Office Furniture. Great Variety of Style and Price. 2. G. SELLEW. No. 111 Fulton at

New-Pork Daily Tribung.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1808.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The firing of a pistel by an killed. — Japanese papers which have arrived at San Francisco say that Japan wants to buy the Ladrone Islands, which were recently taken from Spain by the United States. — General Shafter has salled from Santiago de Cuba for Montauk Point, more Spanish soldiers have embarked from Santiago for Spain. — Heavy rainstorms in Porto Rico have caused floods, which washed away the bridge between Ponce and the port, shutting off comsed floods, which washed away the bridge ween Ponce and the port, shutting off combetween Ponce and the port, shutting off communication between those points. — The Anglo-Egyptian expedition, which is advancing on Omdurman, has seized the island of Giber-Royan, opposite El Holir. — President Faure and Emperor Niche'ss exchanged telegrams in honor of the first armiversary of M. Faure's visit to Russia. — The Peking correspondent of "The London Daily Mail" says that the relations between the Chinese Foreign Office and the British Minister has intimated that any failure by China to observe Creat British's wishes will be accepted as a casus bell.

DOMESTIC.—Secretary Day announced at the close of the Cabinet meeting that the Peace Commission would consist of himself, Senators Davis and Frye and Waltelaw Reid, and later said that the fifth member would be Justice White. — Admiral Schley visited the President and discussed the duties of the Porto Rican Commission. — A suspected case of yellow fever was reported at Galveston. — Señor Vicuna, Chilés new Minister, presented his credentials to the President. — Reports received by the Governor from the colonels of all the New-York regiments show a general good condition of the men save in the 5th. — Three transports, with several hundred more men from Santiago, arrived at Mentauk camp. —— A large number of sick soldiers were bent home from Camp Thomas.

CITY.—Dr. Doty, the Health Officer of the Port. DOMESTIC .- Secretary Day announced at the

Sent home from Camp Thomas.

CITY.—Dr. Boty, the Health Officer of the Port, met Governor Black on the latter's way to Washington, and talked over with the Governor a proposition to use Fire Island for sick New-York soldlers. — The Merchants' Association, at a special meeting, decided to send a relief ship to Camp Wiltoff to-night, laden with delicacles for the sick soldiers of the Regular Army. — More transports arrived in port after landing troops at Montauk Point, and two were released from the Government service. — Volunteers from Maine passing through the city on their way home from Chickamauga complained bitterly of their treatment at that camp. — Senator Platt declined to believe a statement that Congressman Quing had said that the Senator had asserted that Colonel Rooseveli was his choice for Governor, and denied that he had expressed such a preference.

THE WEATHER, Forecast for to-day: and cooler. The temperature yesterday: I est, 84 degrees; lowest, 72; average, 78.

sive War News of the Tribune. Subscrip- mistakably a fight to a finish.

tion price, \$1 a month.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION. The legislative contests in this State are likely to be waged without much attention being paid to several proposed amendments to the Constitution, which, having already received the approval of one Legislature, only need that of another to come before the people at the polls for their approval or their condemnation. And yet these amendments are of great importance. There are five of them, and, as a whole, they involve a serious alteration of the organic instrument which was believed by its framers to be so perfect that modifications would be unnecessary for many years.

The judiciary article was especially the pride of the Constitutional Convention. The chief members of the Convention were eminent lawyers who unselfishly took much time from lucrative practice at the bar, with the sole thought of putting the courts of the State in such a condition that they would be able to transact all legal business swiftly and efficiently. The Court of Appeals was relieved of a large amount of work, which was transferred to new courts-the appellate divisions of the Supreme Court-and it was declared that hereafter the highest court of the State would readily keep up with its calendar. Only four years have passed and yet already it is proposed to give the Court of Appeals assistance, because it s unavoidably falling behind in its work. One of the amendments therefore provides that, whenever a majority of the judges of the Court of Appeals shall certify to the Governor that the Court is unable by reason of an accumulation of cases to dispose of its work promptly. lar. Just why he should take to heart the conthe Governor shall designate four justices of dition of the country is not apparent. For Mr. the Supreme Court to serve as associate judges | Garrison is gifted with chronic Tolstoyismus. of the Court of Appeals. In a second proposed | He believes, with the author of "The Kreutzer amendment to the Constitution authority is given to the presiding justices of an appellate try above others is apt to tell lies, do violence division of the Supreme Court to certify to the and commit murder. Mr. Garrison does not Governor that one or more additional justices are needed for the speedy disposition of busi-

uess before it. The charter of New-York is affected by one proposed amendment transferring the powers of boards of supervisors to municipal assem- and that makes him unhappy. Which is blies, and by another in relation to the city's strange. One would think it would convulse bonded indebtedness. These amendments may him with spasms of pure delight. Especially be regarded as of minor importance, but there cines he fills the intervals between his fits of follows one which affects the whole State. The lamentation with bitter railings and denunciaamendment referred to is that which provides tions. If he really does hate this country so, for biennial sessions of the Legislature. This why vex his soul about it? proposition, though somewhat carnestly debated last winter, has not by any means received that | in this Nation's objectious to criminal, Imbecareful consideration to which it is entitled. New-York is a great State, with many vast interests in its charge affecting business men in every part of the United States. Its Legislatcide whether under these circumstances they can wisely and safely vote to have the Legislature meet only once in two years. They have seen of late years a tendency to magnify the authority of the Governor at the expense of the Legislature. The biennial sessions amendment will still further reduce the power of the Legislature and increase that of the Governor. The proposal possesses merits which there is no disposition to deny, and experience, here as else-

should be the subject of impartial and painstak-

YANKEE SCHOOLS IN CUBA.

Score one, and a great big one, for General Wood, the American Military Governor of the ancient city of Santiago de Cuba. He realizes that the summer vacation season is nearly spent, and the time for the reopening of schools is at hand. He sees that in that city of St. James there are thousands of children of school age, and he wants them to have the best possible school facilities. That, according to Yankee notions, is one of the essential fundaments of good government, especially of self-government, and the primary mission of the United States in Cuba is to give that island good government and fit it, if possible, for some measure of self-government. Hence, attention is

properly paid to the schools. Four things the General has decided upon: all sound Yankee doctrine, to the core. First, that the salaries of the School Commissioners shall be reduced. We do not know how large they have been, but we do know they have heen too large. Any salary at all is too large for that office. It is to be hoped General Wood has made a big reduction, and that it will be merely a stepping-stone to aboiltion. Second, that the salaries of the teachers shall be inereased. They ought to be. We do not know how small they have been, but we are confident they have been too small, as practically all good school teachers' salaries are. Doubtless higher salaries will mean better teaching, and that, in turn, will mean better citizens in the rising generation.

Third, that sectorianism is to be abolished That means that the schools are to be removed from Church centrol. Against that many good Churchmen will protest, but it is a commendable step. It is a step toward the Yankee ideal. and that is the only ideal that can meet the highest needs of Cube, either as an independent State or as a Territory of the United States. to wit, a Free Church in a Free State. Fourth, that English is to be taught in all the schools. That is essential. The Cubans of the future, whatever their political status, must understand English. For American commerce and

good they can thus do. And let the English language, on its march toward universal conquest, become as familiar as a mother tongue to every boy and girl in Coba, so that they can speak the same words and think the same thoughts, and cherish the same ideals, and move to the same high destiny, as those who have set them free from Spanish thraidom.

PRIZE FIGHTING IN NEW YORK.

The people of this State are rather given to fight to a finish is forbidden by their laws, so that when such an affair is to come off principals, promoters and spectators have to resort to some less "civilized" region. The truth is that under our law, supposably passed for the purpose of discountenancing and suppressing pugilism within our borders, prizefights are going on here all the time. They are not called by that name, but that is what they essentially demoralizing than professional matches of the first class, in which no subterfuge is employed. And not only more demoralizing, but more brutal and dangerous, inasmuch as a large proportion of the contestants are not trained to withstand hard nonishment. The young man who was killed in Brooklyn on Thursday night was declared to be sound and in good condition after he had been subjected to the physical examination which the law requires, and perhaps A summer in the country is not satisfac- he was. At all events, he died after an untory without the accurate and comprehen- merciful pummelling. In his case it was un-

this State under the protection of the Horton look handsome and divert themselves. This is law. Nor, indeed, is the fact of death at all gn entire mistake. There is always plenty of essential to prove that the business of pugillsm as conducted in New-York is disgraceful and revolting. A fatality necessarily makes some repression, sets those concerned to offering explanations which do not explain, and in that way may actually be useful; but without such homicides there is evidence enough of the fact that the law does not operate as it was estensibly designed to operate. If there were nothing else to be said against it, the fact would remain that it licenses the rankest kind of swindling. But its consequences are multifariously mischievous. Our belief is that prize fighting under another name and with such modifications as the statute requires is quite as prolific a source of degradation in the State New-York at the present time as it ever was anywhere under its real name without

any restrictions whatsoever. It is perfectly obvious that the law needs to be amended and ought to be amended at the ming session of the Legislature. And there is not much reason to doubt that the police, restrained as they are by the provisions of the statute, are far too blind and negligent in emplaying the powers which they still retain. A remedy for evils which are growing less tolerable every day must ultimately be applied, and cannot be applied too soon.

TOLSTOYISMUS. Mr. William Lloyd Garrison is unhappy. Because of the state of this country in general and of the results of the late war in particu-Sonata," that any man who loves his own counwish to tell lies, do vielence or commit murder. Therefore he scrupulously refrains from loving his own country. And yet he seems mightily exercised over its condition. He sees going straight to the everlasting bow-wows.

The first big, luscious cause of woe is found ctie and pauper immigration. It is a hideous thing that we should bar out the inmates of Old World jails and asylums. And the second s like unto it, that we have shut our doors ure audits payrolls of State employes and bills | against foreign commerce. Of course, we have of State departments which aggregate \$20,- the third largest foreign trade in the world, and 000,000 appually. The voters will have to de- rank among the largest purchasers of foreign goods. Still we certainly have shut our doors against foreign commerce, wherefore Mr. Garrison opens the floodgates of his grief. And in the third place, we persist in recognizing the right of private property, even the right of the farmer to own his farm, and of the thrifty artisan to own his cottage and garden plot. That is the crowning woe. in contemplation of which Mr. Garrison may never smile again. Though

why, as we said before, he should care a row

where, might justify the change. Obviously it of pins about it, seeing that his native land is a

fit object only for his hatred, is one of those things no fellow can find out. So much for general principles. The specific results of the war are equally tamentable. Woman suffrage, for one thing, is set back indefinitely; for if a single Kanaka or Filipina be reckoned unqualified for electoral sovereignty, much more will all American women be debarred from the ballot-box. For another, Socialism is a bit rebuffed, at least in its single-tax manifestations. And with one soldier to every 800 inhabitants we are sure to be overherne, oppressed and crushed by the awful incubus of militarism. Truly, it is a sad, sad time.

No wonder, then, that Mr. Garrison is unhappy, unless, indeed, it be strange that he cares at all what happens to this wretched land. No wonder, either, that he seeks relief in Tolstoyismus, and proves the fervor of his love the following table for which the data are sand, and though quite an old woman, until recently she dug all the graves in the parish churchyard. of man by the intensity of his detestation of taken from the files of "The Economist": his native land. What is this Nation, anyway, but one "perplexed at its own miscarriage of self-government"? We have been "brutal and Our war for independence was an blind." awful blunder, and all the dead in our war for the Union died in vain. Not only our country, but our race, too, is detestable. "Anglo-Saxon civilization" has a "barbaric record." means, or has meant, slavery, swindling, drunkenness, theft and murder. It is no better than patriotism itself. Let us no longer pursue it nor be "in fetters to the fetich of patriotism. For "Tolstol does not exaggerate when he af-"firms that 'patriotism produces only Hes, vio-"lence, murder." What a vile set we are, all of us but Garrison and Telstell

Arise, my God, and strike, for we hold Thee Strike dead the whole weak race of venomous That sting each other here in the dust; We are not worthy to live.

Yet the sky is transparent azure, the sunlight is white and golden, fields are green, flowers fragrent, bird songs musical. brave and true and generous, and women tender with sympathy wellnigh divine. Yet the strong lend their strength to the weak, and the rich give of their bounty to the poor, and those who stand stoop down to raise the fallen, and those who can see lead the blind in paths of safety. Yet love and self-sacrifice prevail, and more and more rule the world, and the race marches with unfaltering step toward that type of human character that bears the impress of divinity. Only the sufferers from Tolstoyismus go by on the other side in sackcloth and ashes and cry, "Unclean! unclean?" But in old times, at least, it was not the joyous, living multitude, but the lamenting outcast, that was

VISITING THE SHIPS.

The officers and men of the war vessels which arrived a week ago from Cuban waters were surprised and gratified by their reception. They knew that they had done their duty and accomplished memorable results, but they had not realized what profound emotions of pride and admiration and gratitude their services had aroused. They expected, no doubt, a hearty greeting, but not such an overwhelming demonstration. It would have been natural in any priding themselves upon the fact that a prize- case for the officers of the fleet to show courte ous attentions to citizens visiting their ships at such a time as this, for they realize that the Navy belongs to the country, and that the country is deeply interested in its achievements and in its personal and material equipment. But the unexpected tribute of enthusiastic appreclatten paid to them and their men last Saturday made all these officers especially solicitous. to bectow pleasure upon the public in return, are. Indeed, in many respects they are more and the result has been a constant reception aboard the ships during the last week.

We do not doubt that officers and men have derived enforment from this exercise of hospitality. They certainly have made no complaint, but have been most courteous and considerate in all respects. And this leads us to anggest that the time may have come for a little more consideration for them on the part of the public. They have been under a tremendous strain for many months, and some of them, at least, cannot have a large margin of vitality to draw on. The supposition may prevail that, their fighting having been glariously finished, they have little or nothing to do but work for all hands on shipboard, and what leisure these men have ought to be at their own disposal. They may not say so, but the probabilities are that a general cessation of visits from the shore would be a welcome relief. Their personal friends and invited guests are certainly numerous enough to keep them from feeling lonesome.

LESSONS FROM BRITISH RECORDS.

British export trade has been affected by many causes, and no longer retains its marked increase of over 7 per cent from 1892 to 1896, comparing the first seven months of each year, but this year has been less than 1 per cent greater than in 1892. This decrease is some what naturally attributed to the new tariff in this country, and "The London Economist" gives a table which compares the principal exports to this country for the last three years. showing a decline in the seven months' exparts of over 50 per cent compared with last year and 40 per cent compared with the same months of 1898. As the trade was swelled greatly last year by the effort to escape new duties through anticipatory imports, which was so far successful that in some lines they still fill the market and exclude other British goods to some extent, the comparison with that year is not quite just, while 1896 was a year of general depression in business here, so that the total imports of this country were 16 per cent less than in 1892, the last year of full prosperity. For more instructive comparison, therefore, there are added to "The Economist's" table for three years the corresponding values for seven months of 1802 as far as they are given by returns at hand, the minor details of British monthly

	statements being	not av	allable:		
	183	EVEN M	ONTES		
Sec. of	Reer and ale	1808 £81,505 47,533	1897. (105,659 61,416	1804. 690.628 46.250	1802. £115,641
i	Started 4.	70,000 50,208	1081,568	51,523 170,409	29.528 96,284
ı	Cottons	717 4.00	1,098,561	897,8/3 1,966	840,087
	Jute goods	484,310	993,707	691,725	776,603
9		979,810		1,174,354	1,165,643
	Silk and manufa Woollen yarn	186,716 7,521	167,832 64,458	192,048 33,702	201,565 16,113
	Wagilen goods	507,083		1,693,609	1,503,646
	Carpeta	18.500 45.005	12,687	50.058 95.162	140,800
	Machinery	927,493 208,584	157,511	1,376,763	2,720,088 433,938
	Alkali Bleaching material.	110,185	£22,768 124,119	300,046 152,681	600,137
W	Cement	55,730 335,077	73,819 472,683	86.612 452.188	193,794
ı		(51, 158)	76,673	75,462	499,101
	Skins and fors	22,274 411,842	25,814 407,260	39,713 825,530	

Omitting the items not obtained in 1892, it appears from the total appended that the decrease compared with 1992 was more than 50 per cent, as in that year shipments to this country were much larger than in 1896. More than the whole of that decrease was in the class of iron and steel products, and that decrease was wholly in the single item of tinplates, which were largely excluded by the new industry to which the McKinley tariff gave life. value of tinplates exported from Great Britain to this country was £2,255,194 in the seven months of 1802, only (836,651 in the same months of 1806, only £610,165 last year, and

only £472,172 in the seven mouths of 1898. De-

ducting this item, it appears that British ex-

ports to this country were in the same seven months £7,672,484 in 1892, £7,756,204 in 1896, when business was depressed and foreign goods largely occupied the markets here; £9,856,936 in 1897, when heavy shipments to anticipate the new tariff were in progress, and only £4.413,146 this year.

The timplate revolution is much the most important, but not the only one which has affected American trade. In many other important Items this country has made material progress toward supplying its own needs. A clearer view of this fact will be gained if, instead of the values given by "The Economist," which are misleading where the home industry has been measurably successful, the quantities of the most important products exported from Great Britain to this country are shown, as in

					A
BRITISH F	MPORTS	TO	UNITED	STATES	-SEVEN
		MON	STHS.		
				1896.	1592
		98	1888	1000 700	48 119 500
Voot, pours	ls31,97	0,800	164,720,400	41,830, 100	A 14 - 000
Monthern, M	ords. 187	3.300	7,7210,746	7,981,800	m. 1742, 1870
Sorsteds, ve	17de 9,00	12,600	30,276,500	21,111,700	21.142.100
farpets, yar		11 (2/2/5	217,700	292,800	5005,110
Hice, yeris.		8.441	14540.5503	2110.285	- 1 COM 1 (40.00)
Inche, yarr		1.500	84,012,000	63,360,200	141,827,340
ute, vards.	Total feet	es frent	101 505 700	80.083,500	ST, SON, 300
ottons, yar	1941 7.1		44 7004 5454	22 192 600	35.005,300
lage, deger	STATE OF THE PARTY OF	4.090	70 964	57,540 73,552	29, 213
		5,162	201.7511.6	73,752	107,771
inplates, to		Mark Town	75000	F-11-11-11-11	
ron and		and the same of	10.015	24,004	21.699
manufid.		0.114			12.050
con, pig. tor		2,002	6,3634		140,360
landware, i	December 1	0,510	123,1699	198,162	
Muchinery, t	20	18,584	157,311		403,935
'ement, tens		5,923	45,388	54,027	101,630
Alkali, cuts		0.623	1,307,80%	1,383,612	1,917,819

In the first item there appears the cont effect of the enormous importations last year, which still occupy the market in part, to the exclusion of foreign and domestic wool alike. But in wooden and worsted goods the imports have been reduced since 1892 more than onehalf; in carpets, about four-fifths; in silks, about 70 per cent; in jute goods, over one-quarter; in cotton goods, nearly a sixth; in bags, about St per cent; in tinplates, nearly 75 per cent besides the decline in prices; in other iron and steel manufactures, over one-half, though the triffing importation of pig has slightly increased; of the captain. in hardware, over 93 per cent; in machinery, over one-half; in cement, about 70 per cent, and in alkali, about 70 per cent. Considering that the general volume of business and the consumption of the people are now about as great as in 1892, these changes cannot be considered accidental. They bear witness to an enormous development of American industry, not in one Oxford, Philadelphia, has been fixed for October 39 branch only, but in many branches. It may he added that the little left of the importation ables persons to import them nearly free of duty if they are used in exporting goods, and that the manufacture of linen and jute goods has not yet had time to show what can be done under new conditions.

"George," she said in a nervous whisper, "you must give me time you must give me time you must give me time you must give me time."

"Ilow long?" he hoarsely asked; "a day, a week, a month a year?" and she quickly scanned the sky, "only until the moon gets behind a cloud."—(Roxbury Gazette.

Justice D. Cady Herrick "doesn't claim any special credit for voting for Bryan" If he should get the Democratic nomination for Governor, Mr. Bryan probably wouldn't claim any special credit for the choice after election, at

started about a year ago on the plan of employing only neuro operatives, has not so far proved a successful enterprise, and its work has been temporarily suspended. Colored operatives have succeeded in doing well enough in some of the other cotton mills of the South, and the respectively. sibility for the fallure of this particular one need not be laid entirely on their inefficiency and intractability, as some of the newspapers there

Balley is so much opposed to imperialism that he would rather retire to private life than see the country grow beyond its continental limits. His constituents do not think as he does, and may waltz him into rettrement to a livelier quickstop than he now anticipates.

The opening of the first session of the International Corporations on Tuesday at Quebec was a particularly handsome and dignified ceremonial. The members on both sides were full of cordiality and good feeling toward one another, giving the most hopeful augury of the success of the important and varied work before them. They important and varied work before them. They git alo come together with mutual purposes of fairness, of concession when it is needed, and are One of the first permanent memorials of the manifestly animated by a sincere desire to bring | Spanish-American War to be erected in this countween the Dominton and ourselves to a satisfactory settlement. The formal addresses of the opening ceremony were happy in tone and temper, and the Commission sets out on its work with every circumstance of encouragement and every incentive to harmonious action.

Poisonous ice cream has claimed a score of new victims, of whom three are already dead. Ptomaines did it, say the doctors. It is time that something more was known about these mysterious foes, and especially about the way in which they come into existence.

In the bright lexicon of Tammany, public office is a private snap. It was on this theory that the pected to participate in the ceremony of unveiling. last two Democratic Senators were made, and now Croker is being boomed for the place. Why not? He cannot talk quite so glibly as Hill, but knows how to hold his tongue as well as Murphy, who has made a study of that science, and during his entire Senatorial career has been mute as an Egyptian mummy.

The seventleth anniversary of Count Leo Tolstoi's birth, and the fiftieth of his entry upon literary work, are presently to be celebrated in this city with a public dinner. A particularly timely and appropriate legend for the heading of the toast list would be these words: "Patriot-"ism produces only lies, violence, murder, "Patriotism is one of the dreadfulest delusions "and evils of the world." They are from a recent utterance by Count Lee Tolstol.

Corea is about to adopt the gold standard. than the free silver wing of the Democratic party here exhibits. The latter's stupidity could hardly be matched in a search from Dan to Beersheba, or from Seoul to Sheol, and in the revised usage of the Hermit Nation would certainly find no parallel.

The Ohio Democrat has more courage and honesty than his New-York congener. He sticks up for free silver boldly, and wears the proclamation in his hatband. He is in full command of the machine, and will work it for Bryantsm. to its registered limit. In this State the party would like to ignore Bryanism and free silver altogether in the coming campaign, but some of its more obstreperous members insist on bringing them to the front, where they will be smashed into smithercens as soon as the constituencies can get a vote upon them.

PERSONAL.

M. Cesar Thompson, the well-known Belgian violinist, has been created a Knight of the Order of Saints Maurice and Lazare by King Humbert. The Rev. Daniel Ryan, who has been elected com-

mander of the Indiana Department, G. A. R., is widel- known as a pioneer Methodist preacher, and it is said there is scarcely a family in the southern part of that State that does not know him person-nlly.

The Rev. Dr. W. T. Chase, pastor of the Fifth Baptist Church of Philadelphia, could trace his pedigree through prominent New-England families as far back as 1340, and in England as for as the royal household of Henry VIII, through Sir Richard of Chesham and Lady Elizabeth Bowchier. In the Civil War he was chapiel of the 4th Colored Regiment, United States Volunteers, and naw service at New-Oricans, Baton Rouge, Brazier City and Port Hudson.

Randolph H. Waters, an inmate of the Soldiers'

cemetery at Elmwood, Kan., and read an epitaph over a grave supposed to be his. His sister had placed the headstone over the grave two years ago. Waters ran away from home at the beginning of the Civil War, and after it was over he went West,

Milher, the famous French comedian, who died a short time ago, ranked in France on same eminence as J. L. Toole in England. He exceiled in the presentment of old men of the bourgeois type. A slight shake of the head, which was partially a nervous affection and partially assumed, gave a palsied grotesqueness to his anties which was the last expression of comic sentility. His real mane was Hermil, and he was born at Marseilles in the mane was Hermil, and he was born at Marseilles in the mane was Hermil, and he was born at Marseilles in the mane was Hermil, and he was born at Marseilles in the mane was Hermil, and he was born at Marseilles in the mane was Hermil, and he was born at Marseilles in the mane was Hermil and he was born at Marseilles in the mane was hermily and hermil and her 1833. In addition to his reputation as an actor, he made a name for himself as a writer of revues and humorous menologues, many of which have had considerable success.

Dr. Ernest M. Lieber, the leader of the Centrist party in the German Reichstag, is expected to attend the German Catholic convention to be held in Milwaukee August 30.

Mrs. Lewes is sexton of the town of Lewes, Eng-

Thomas F. Bayard, ex-Ambassador to England, is ill at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Samuel D. Warren, Dedham, Mass.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

UNFORGIVEN.

UNFORGIVEN.

He stole a kiss and ran away!
Next time they met he humbly said;
"Oh, srant to me your pardon, pray;
I swear to you I lost my head."
A frown o'eraprend the maiden's brow,
As bitterly she made reply;
"What need to tell me this thing now—
What need to tell me how or why?
Sir, stand aside, nor bid me pause!
I ne'er shail grant the boon
Of pardon that you ask—because
You ran away too soon!"
(Chicago Ne

Admiral Farragut used to relate that a pretty girl on a Mississippi steamer was anxiously sought in marriage by five of the passengers. them all with favor, the girl applied to the captain of the boat for advice in making her selection He suggested that she leap overboard, after he had made arrangements that would make injury to her impossible. She did as he sabl. Four of her suitors promptly went in after her, and united in bringing lar Army. These should be supplemented large her safely back to the deck.

"What shall I do now?" she perplexedly inquired "I don't rightly know, miss." he answered, "but

It seems to me I'd take the dry one."

Too Familiar Entirely,-Mistress-Why do you wish to leave?
The Mald-I-I-I saw the master kissing you, and I can't stand such familiarity,-(Vanity Fair. The date for the celebration of the two hundredth

anniversary of Trinky Protestant Episcopal Church, According to information furnished by the Rev. L. P. Bissell, rector of the church, there were both a church and a congregation as early as 1695.

William Jacobs, how lookout en a Bangor steamreports a novel experience while on a recent telp from Boston. He says that when about midway between Monhegan and Seguin a whale lowed alongside the steamer, and, as William tells

it. "He watched his chance and came up close an' blowed an' wet me all over. I do believe he's the same curs as done the same thing two years ago." House on Moths.-Lady of the House-Poor man!

expected to shout pity over the death of Bismarck was Henet Rochefort. One day passed, two passed, and the great polemist was ellent; on the third day he spoke. But it was in the way that people had expected. He saw in Bismarck a man that had undertaken a task and had carried through. He practically ridicule I the idea of Bisbeing treated as a scoundrel on account of the Ems dispatch, and pointed out that diplomacy was simply a mass of treachery and lying. And he ended with a comparison between the great Napoleon and Rismarck. The one made a great nation out of a heterogeneous mass; the other left a great

the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md. in memory of Lieutenant William Jonkins, who perished in the Maine disaster. The memorial, which takes the form of a mural tablet, was subscribed for by the classmates of the officer, and has been cast in l ronze from the design of Charles Rollinson Lamb. A faithful model in high relief of the ill-fated vesfollows: "In memory of Friend William Jenkins, States Naval Academy, who perished in the exe night of February 15, 1898, in the Harbor of Havana, Cuba. 'He spoke evil of no man.' Erected y his classmates."

A large and representative gathering of the surviving officers and men of the ill-fated ship is exwhich will take place in a few days.

Not an Unmixed Evil.—"Does your wife always nake you give an account of yourself when you tet home late at night?" "No. She always occupies the entire time telling me what she thinks of me, and detailing just what hie is sure I have been doing. Sometimes, you see, I woman's desire to talk is a good thing, after all."

(Cleveland Leader,

THE PHILIPPINE PROBLEM.

A QUESTION OF DUTY. From The Minneapolis Tribune.

The question of duty now raises an insurmountable barrier to the surrender of the Philippines to Spain. We cannot consistently give them back to tyranny or abandon them to anarchy. The natives have displayed as marked an incapability for self-government as have those of Cuba.

THE INSURGENTS ATTITUDE.

From The Philadelphia Telegraph. From The Philadelphia Telegraph.

From General Aguinaldo down to the bays in the ranks, they are convinced that their lives depend on the protection of the United States. If this is to be withdrawn there is nothing for them to do but to stand at bay and to resist the Spanlards to the death. It is for President McKinley and his councillors to consider, in making terms of peace, that if we desert the Philippine revolutionists and turn them over to the vengeful hands of the Spanlaris we do so at the cost of consigning them to certain slaughter.

AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. From The Chicago Inter Ocean.

From The Chicago Inter Ocean.

We owe it to the world at large and to the Fillpinas in particular to assert and define our claims
as soon as possible. Assured that the United
States will not give up the Islands, the insurgents
will lay down their arms and return to the employments of peace. Assured that the United
States will retain the Islands, intrigues looking to
their control will no longer tempt the intervention
of Europe. Our duty is plain. Say to the world,
the Philippines are ours, to have and to hold, to
protect and to civilize.

ANOTHER BOGIE GONE. From The Providence Journal.

From The Providence Journal.

There are still those who cry out against the retention of the Philippines, although their numbers are diminishing day by day. A point strenuously insisted upon by them has been the difficulty of dealing with the natives. Do we propose to conquer these hundreds of savage Islands at a countless expense of treasure and blood? Are we ready to dispatch thither an army of occupation of 150,00 men? Shall we envage in little wars in a distant quarter of the world, the end of which no man can see? Such questions have been asked with a triumphant belief that they were unanswerable—that the American people would never sanction sacrifices of such a kind for a vain and doubtful good. But they loss all force with the announcement that Aguinaldo and his insurgents have agreed to lay down their arms and co-operate with our forces, provided an assurance is given to them that the Islands are not to be returned to Spain, but remain either a British or an American colony.

NO EUROPEAN MEDDLING.

NO EUROPEAN MEDDLING. n The St. Louis Republic.

To avoid meddling with our treatment of the Philippine problem is not only the safe policy for Russia. France and Germany, but the selfash one as well. Whether we hold the plotters asfe by naval and military strength is a question that need not be discussed. The fact is patent that the diplomatic key to the situation is well in American hands, and can be applied effectively at our pleasure.

THE CONSTRUCTIVE STAGE

T. J. MORGAN, EX-COMMISSIONER OF IND IAN AFFAIRS, ON AMERICA'S NEW OBLIGATIONS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: We have now reached the critical constructive stage in our relations with Cube Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands. Whi their precise relations to us are yet indeten minate, it is pretty safe to assume that the United States will of necessity be called upon to assume the practical direction of affairs and maintain it for a series of years. There will be a difference of opinion on matters of detail, but there ought to be no difference of opinion among us as to the general lines along which our influence is to be exerted. The United State entered upon war with Spain on the principi of humanity, having in view primarily the te terment of the condition of the Cubans, an emerges from the war with the moral obligation resting upon it to use all its influence in in proving the condition of the people in Port Rico and the Philippine Islands as well as the people in Cuba. We cannot escape this to sponsibility. We shall be judged by the may ner in which we discharge it. These things an

THE ARMIES OF OCCUPATION. First-To supply to the people in these var-

be required at our hands:

ous islands a stable, enlightened government None of them are at present prepared to govern themselves; we cannot, dare not, leave them to anarchy. A military government for the preent is a necessity. This will necessarily be somewhat arbitrary and rigorous, but our not to be in any sense oppressive, and will not be if the President selects wise men for mil tary governors. The troops of the army of oc cupation ought to be composed primarily picked regiments from the United States Regily by negro troops; they will be more contents away from home, are better adapted to the st. matic conditions of the tropical countries, be acceptable to the masses of the people of the islands, and they can be subjected to very perfect state of discipline. It would also be a wise stroke of policy

there should be en'isted in the army of occupa tion a few thousand men selected from the bes of the native population. In Cuba, for instance five thousand men, at least, could be taken from the best troops under the command of insurgent generals, and other thousands could be found among those that have hitherto volum teered for service in the Spanish Army. The men are inured to the deprivations of camp have acquired a taste for military life, are climated and would undoubtedly eagerly enbrace the opportunity of entering our service taking the oath of allegiance and identifying themselves with us. When the time for me tary occupation ceases and independence by gins, these men, trained, disciplined and eds cated in our service, would form the nucleus a local militia. Their enlistment in our serv would remove at once an element of discu tent and possible disturbance.

BETTER CIVIC ADMINISTRATION.

The military government should be supple mented by a civic administration, directed by American chiefs, but carried on mainly by a tives specially selected for the service. The deofficers should represent all classes of the non lation, so far as possible, thus helping to all any antagonism heretofore existing and to be wounds occasioned by insurrection in Cuba

As soon as it is demonstrated that this American military government, supplemented by a civil semi-autonomous administration, affords all the inhabitants of the islands complete in tection of life and property, and a large der of personal liberty, all sorts of industries a revive and peace and contentment will reign

Second-There should be an immediate a steadily increasing improvement in the econom conditions of the various islands. Taxes which have hitherto heen very burdensome, amounts in some cases to practical prohibities, will b great . lightened, and all unnecessary restric tions in trade and commerce will be removed American capital, enterprise and intelligen will flow in; money collected from the island will be used not to enrich the foreign governor but to improve the condition of the island themselves; railroads, telegraph and telephon lines will be constructed, waterworks will b sanitary condition of the chief cities will be

greatly improved. NON-SECTARIAN SCHOOLS. Third-There ought to be instituted at once

for the people in each of the principal islands a comprehensive system of non-sectarias schools, medelled after the American plan. The wisest, most practical educators obtainals should be selected as Commissioners of Education for Cuba, Porto Rico and Luzon (and other large islands in the Philippines, if they are retained), with authority to select their principal subordinates for the chief cities, and to put in operation at the earliest practicable day a sp tem of schools adapted to the present conding of the people, and in which only the English language should be used. This system of public education, one of the chief glories of the English of our civilization, in due time, if properly is ministered, would bring up a new generation in these islands which would be essentially American in language, ideas and aspirations. The would be prepared in large measure either is self-government or for citizenship in the English public. This elementary school system is visited and any failure to provide it for these people will be fatial. Difficulties will obstruct its into duction, but it can be done. It should be dut once. What has been done for the Indiscan be done for the occupants of these islands with this great difference, that the system of be made from the standard and the contraction of the system of the made from the standard system is and in tem of schools adapted to the present condition with this great difference, that the system of he made from the start self-sustaining, and become an enormous burden upon the pust Treasury.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY. Fourth-All the people of these islands should

at once enter upon the enjoyment of religion liberty. If our civilization stands for anythin it stands for freedom of conscience, and if the are to be of any permanent value to the E ions that have come under our control, and was are now looking to us for help, it will be b extending to them in all its fulness the inesting ble blessing of religious liberty. There can be of course, no possible connection of Church State. The ecclesiastics in these islands with have hitherto looked to the State for their shall of public taxes as the means of their support must now look to the voluntary contributi of their people who wish their services. The may be some hardships resulting from this is lent change from the old system to the about the ultimate influence of it on the island will be to substitute of its on the island the statement of the st but the ultimate influence of it on the substitute our American religious liberty for Spanish mediavalism. We can est fer no greater boon to them than this, and amount of fallacy or special pleading should allowed to stand in the way of establishing these islands at once and forever that condition of things which our history has proven to be the best for all concerned.

Much depends upon what shall be done in these directions at once. Everything is not be the seed in concerned.

these directions at once. Everything is not plastic; is absolutely in our hands; we can most the institutions of these countries for the grant at our will, if we do it now, and it is to be hoped that the Provident when her shown so much at our will, if we do it now, and it is to be now that the President, who has shown so midgood sense hitherto, will not be found watting in this supreme crisis. He has been a marific cent leader in the terrific work of destruction and it is to be profoundly hoped that he sign he as wise a guide in the far more difficult was of reconstruction.

New-York, Aug. 25, 1898.

ILLNESS OF RICHARD S. PALMER From dispatches received from Colorado Spins it appears that the condition of Richard Spins Palmer, the well-known clubman and yactum of this city, is more serious than was at at thought, and serious fears are entertained he may not recover. Mr. Palmer went to Colorado Springs after serving in the Volunteer Army Springs after serving in the Volunteer Army Cuba. Few New-Yorkers belong to more with known clubs than he, and he is a general with his fellow-members. Among other clubs a member of the Metropolitan, University, Ender a member of the Metropolitan of Yacht clubs.